

Gradient Library Calibration and the NCMC Informatics Effort

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Knowledge Foundation • Combi 2003 • San Jose, CA

Agenda



Calibration of Gradient Combi Libraries

Use and Utility of Spatial Reference Grids

Implications on Informatics

Practical Knowledge for Gradient Techniques

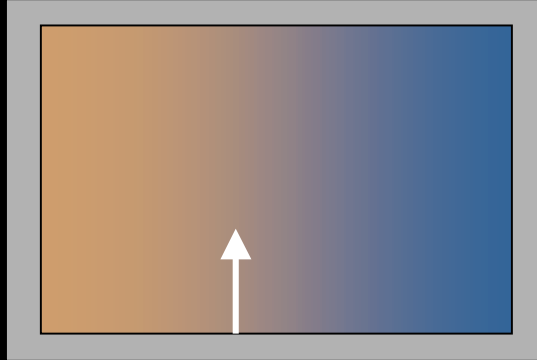
NCMC Informatics Project

Purpose and Strategy

Transparent, Useable Examples → Informatics Standards

Why is Library Calibration Necessary?

The Cartoon Gradient



Linear gradient

- one slope
- even along “y”

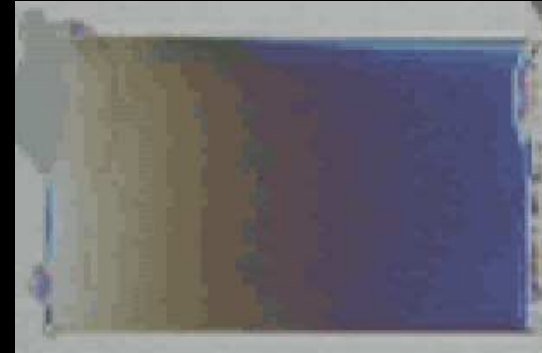


Known dimension and orientation

Known scope

Defect Free

Reality



Non-linear gradient

- Variable slopes in x and y

Arbitrary orientation

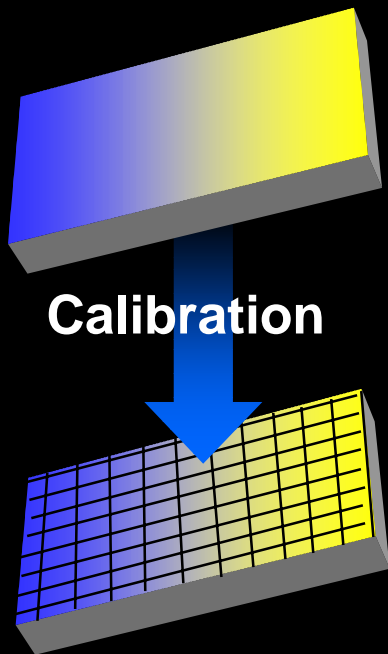
Scope approximate

Defects Present

Library Calibration:



What is needed before a gradient library is useful for combinatorial research?

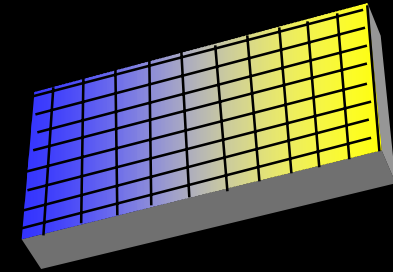


- **Spatial reference grid**
 - Mesh of calibration measurements
- Flaw/defect criteria met
- Library scope overlaps known phenomenon
 - “Built-in” standard
- Scope and tolerance of library known
 - Evaluation of uncertainty

Process combi gradient libraries so they can be “handled” like discrete combi libraries

Spatial Reference Grids (SRG):

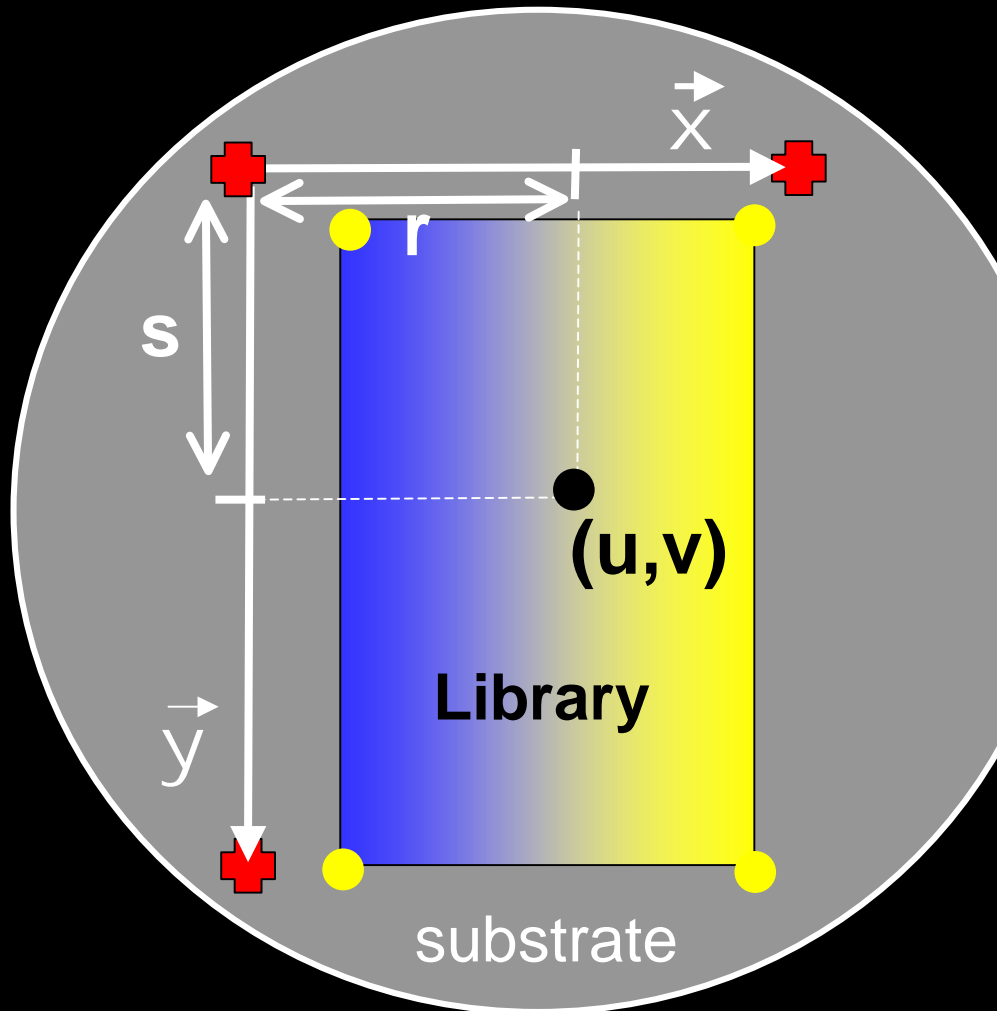
Define the sample space with respect to a reference or “fiduciary” marking system



Spatial Reference Grids Enable:

- Organization/Automation of sample measurements
- Definition of non-linear gradients (almost all!).
- Alignment/Registry of multiple gradients
- Definition and measurement of gradient steepness
- Interpolation: “zooming in”, “isobars”
- Library transfer (e.g. to another substrate)

Elements of a Spatial Reference Grid




3-Point Fiduciary Mark System 

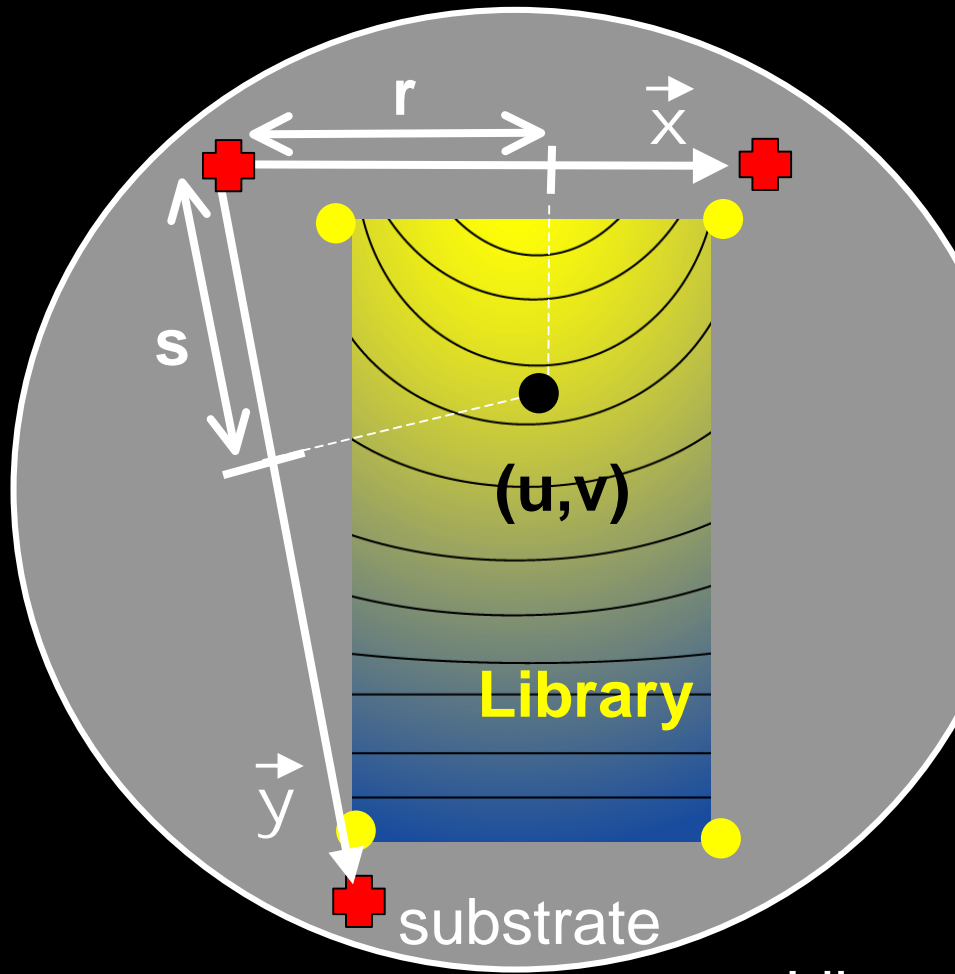
Reference Vectors \vec{x} & \vec{y}

Coordinate System

$$(u,v) = \left(r \frac{\vec{x}}{|\vec{x}|}, s \frac{\vec{y}}{|\vec{y}|} \right)$$

Library boundaries 
defined in terms of (u,v)

Elements of a Spatial Reference Grid



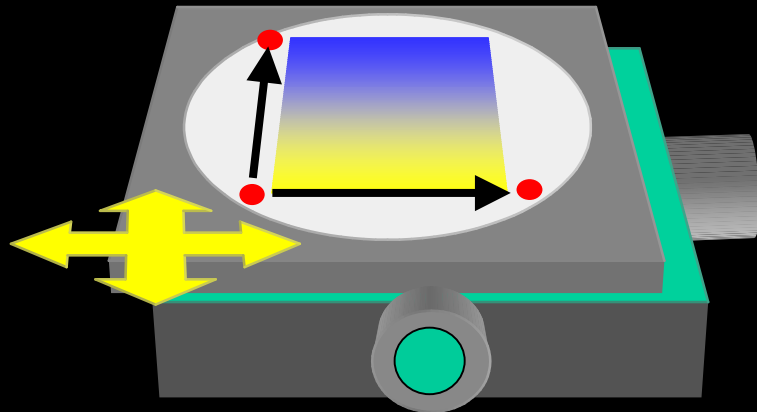
- Reference vector analysis accommodates non-orthogonal fiduciary systems
- The SRG defines points for a mesh of calibration measurements.

This mesh defines the library variable space.

Library boundaries ●
Fiduciary Marks +

SRG Pointers:

- Use xy-stages to define reference vectors
 - let calibrated stages work for you
- Program automation tools to work within reference system
 - Alignment with reference system should always be the first step of automated analysis



Notes on Fiduciary Marks:

- Fiduciary marks may be within library borders
 - allows for easy library transfer
- Factors to consider when choosing fiduciary marks:
 - Permanence
 - Readily identified/recognized?
 - Size
 - Calibration measurement technique (ellipsometry? OM?)

Mask Alignment
Marks

Lithographic
Features

Substrate Flaws

Wafer Flat

Scribe Marks

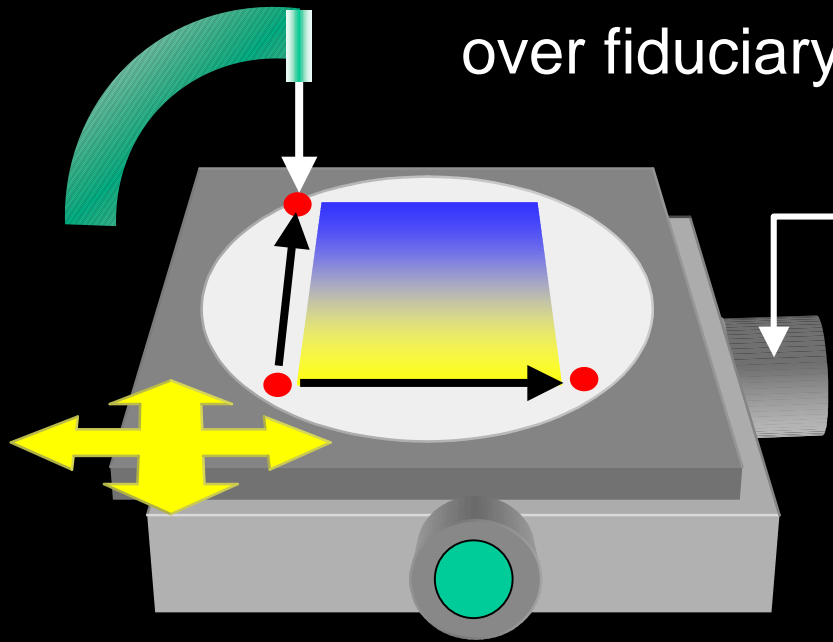
Library Corners

Library Flaws
(e.g. dust particles)

xy-stages and the SRG :

Translation stages with *encoded stepper motors* provide a convenient means of SRG definition

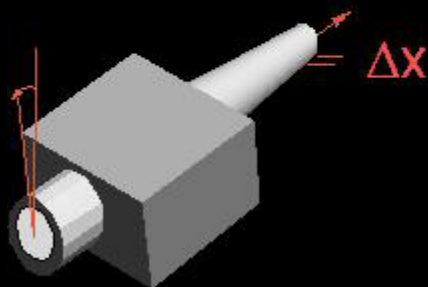
1. Center measurement tool (here interferometer) over fiduciary mark using stage motors



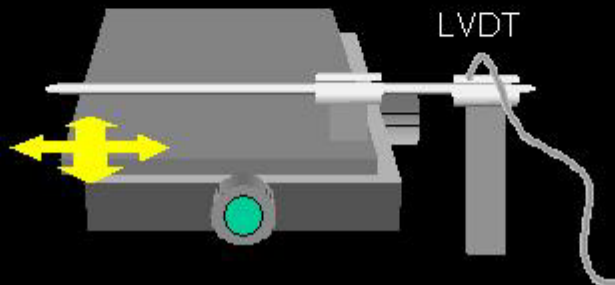
2. Record motor positions
3. Repeat for each mark
4. Define reference vectors
5. Take calibration measurements on grid defined by reference vectors

SRG and Sources of Error

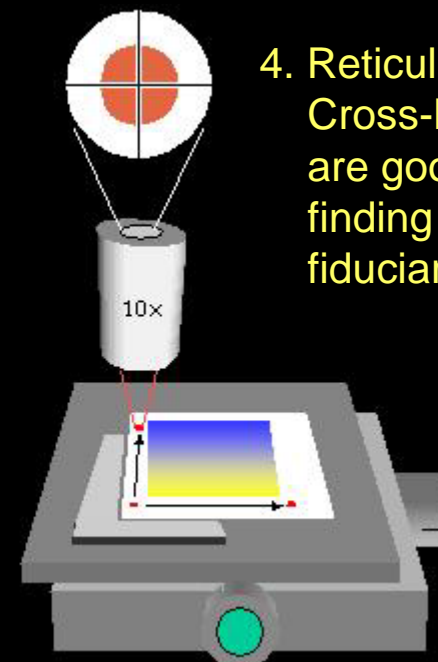
1. Motor step size
 2. Stage following error
 3. Sample Alignment
 4. Fiduciary Mark Registration
- } From manufacturer



1. Motor step size:
Should be < 5% of
measurement footprint



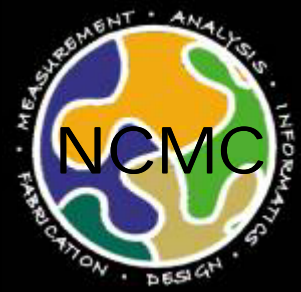
2. Stage following Error:
- Tune motors properly
 - External fixed encoders to accurately determine position



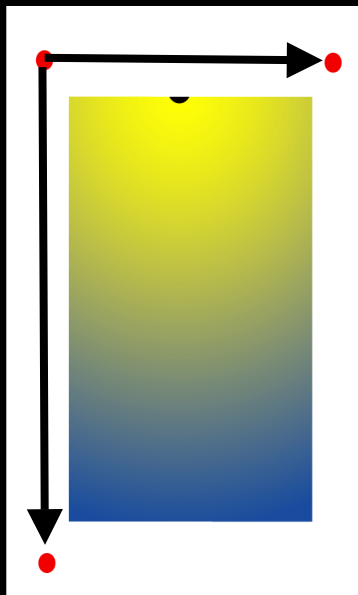
3. Sample Alignment:
Jig/Slot for
reproducible
sample placement

4. Reticule /
Cross-Hairs
are good for
finding
fiducials

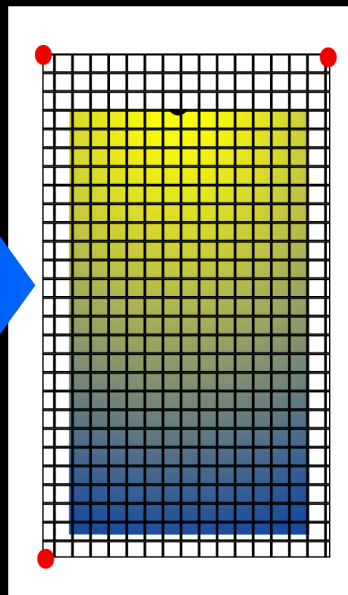
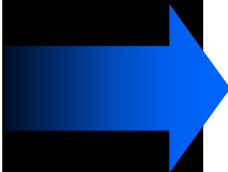
Iso-parametric Contour Lines:



Non-linear spatial distribution \rightarrow Linear parameter space

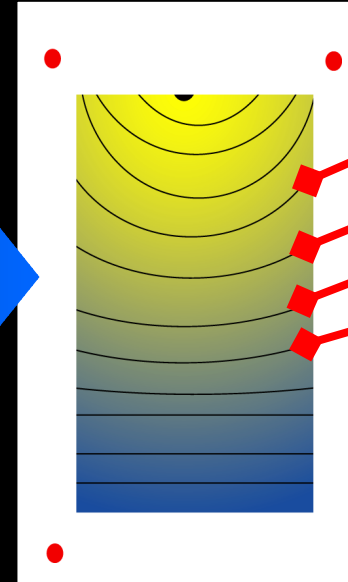


Non-linear
thickness
gradient



Thickness
measurements on
SRG

Sort
coords
by
thickness

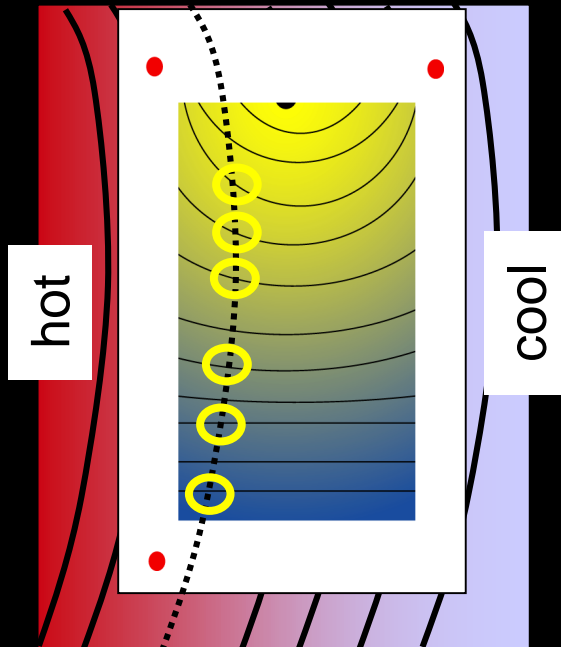


Contours delineate
coordinates with equal
thickness

$h = h_1$
 $h = h_2$
 $h = h_3$
 $h = h_4$
...

Iso-parametric Contour Lines:

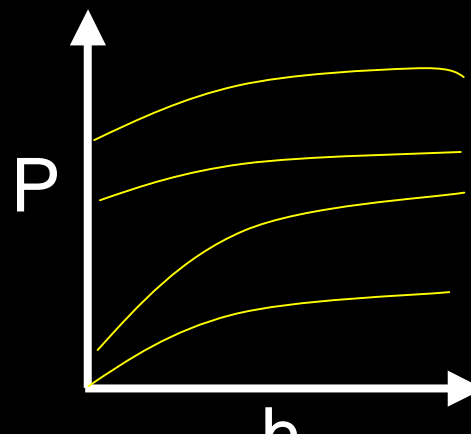
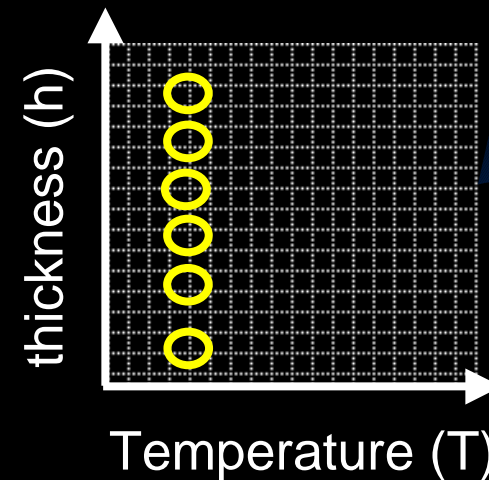
Deconvolution of crossed non-linear gradients



Calibrated gradient
hot stage

Contour line
intersections

Linear Parameter Space



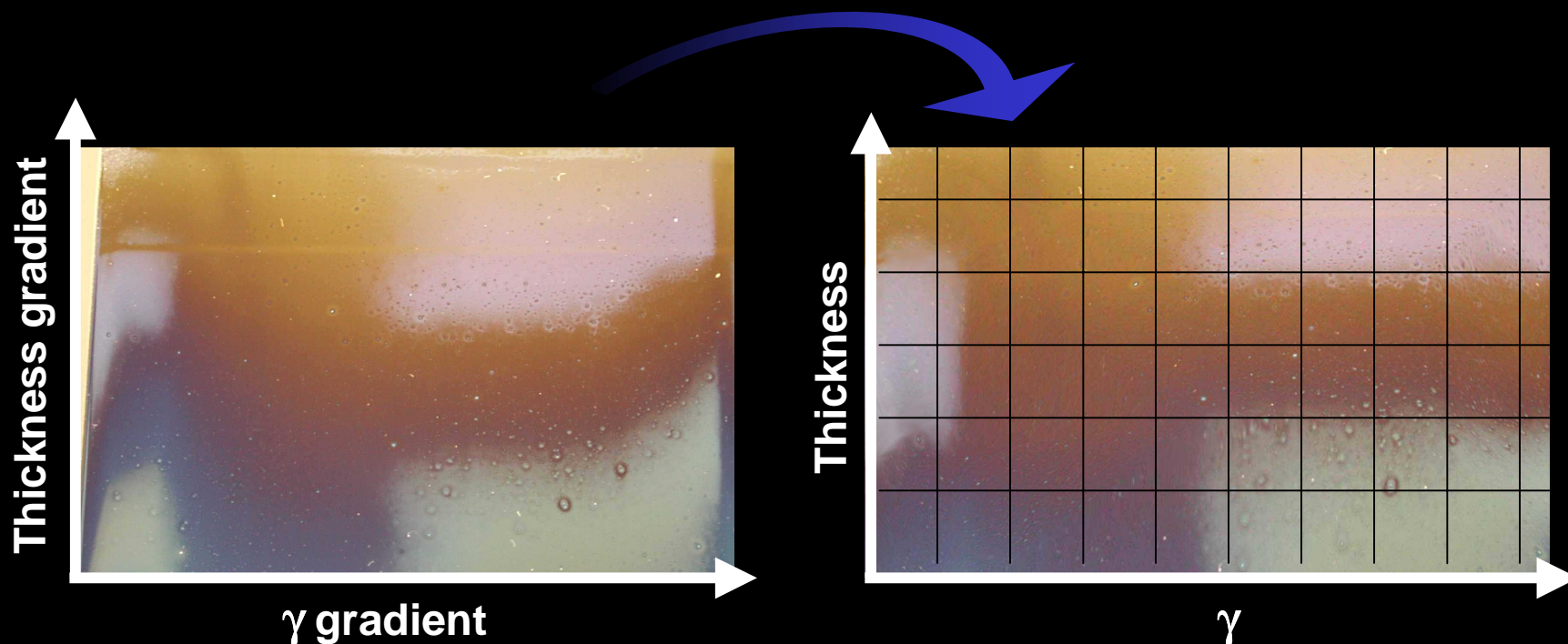
$T = T_1$
 $T = T_2$
 $T = T_3$
 $T = T_4$

Rational data
organization
and presentation

Block Copolymer Film Library

A.P. Smith, A. Sehgal, J.F. Douglas, A. Karim, E.J. Amis

Macromol. Rapid Commun. 24(1), 131, 2003

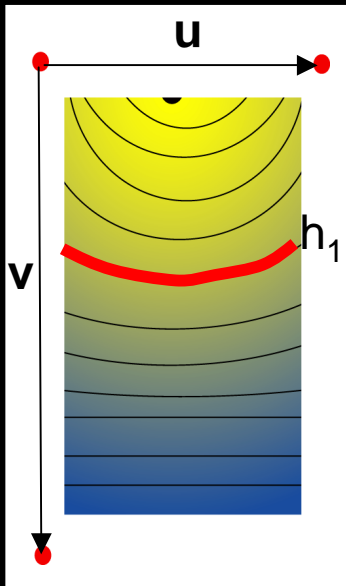


**As fabricated: non-linearities
in thickness and surface
energy gradients**

**Calibrated: contour lines
used to process library into
orthogonal coordinates**

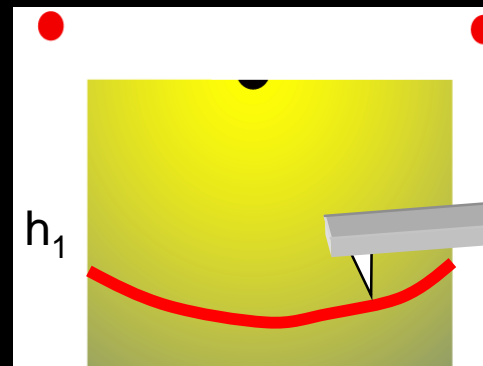
Utility of Contour Lines:

Problem: Thickness " h_1 " is of particular interest. How can we concentrate further analysis on this thickness?



Solution:

- 1) Generate iso- h contours using SRG and calibration mesh
- 2) Use h_1 contour line to generate coordinates (u, v) for which the thickness = h_1
- 3) Use h_1 coordinates as input for automation and informatics



AFM
Computer
Control

Gradient Combi and Informatics Design

Key: Integration and Transfer of SRG System

- Automated Fabrication Tools work around SRG
 - Fiduciary marks defined during fabrication
 - SRG Defined during library calibration
- Database structured to carry SRG Vector System
 - Locations of fiduciary marks, especially origin
 - SRG unit vectors, rather than entire grid
- Analysis tools automatically query Database for SRG
 - Essential information for iso-parametric, orthogonal data set processing

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Transparent, Usable Examples → Standards Development

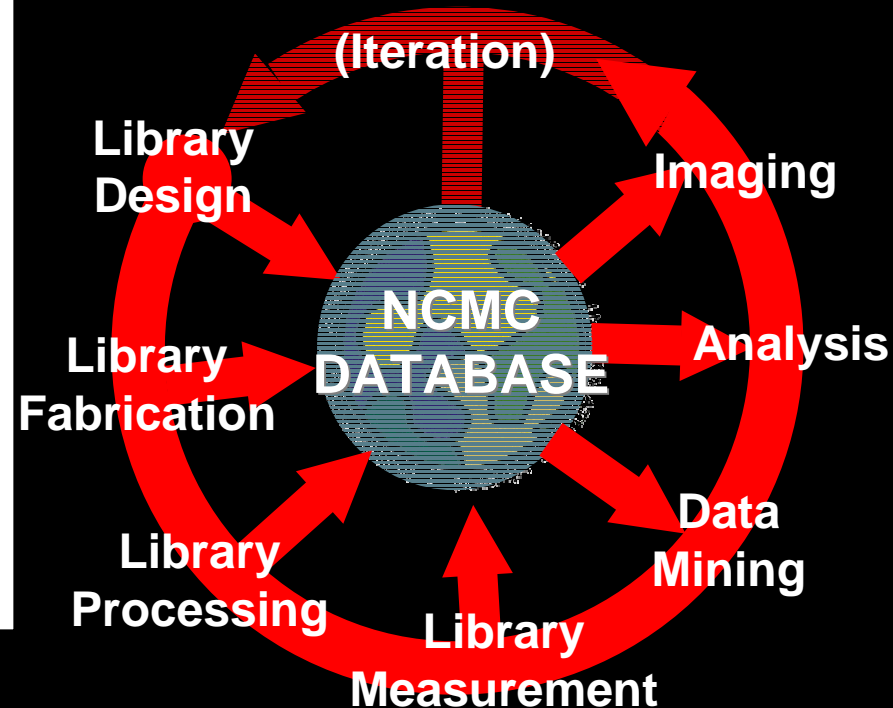
- Consolidation/Integration of NCMC automation and analysis software
 - Gradient Compatible
- Development of combi research database system:

Designed for transparency

Built on open source code

Web Access

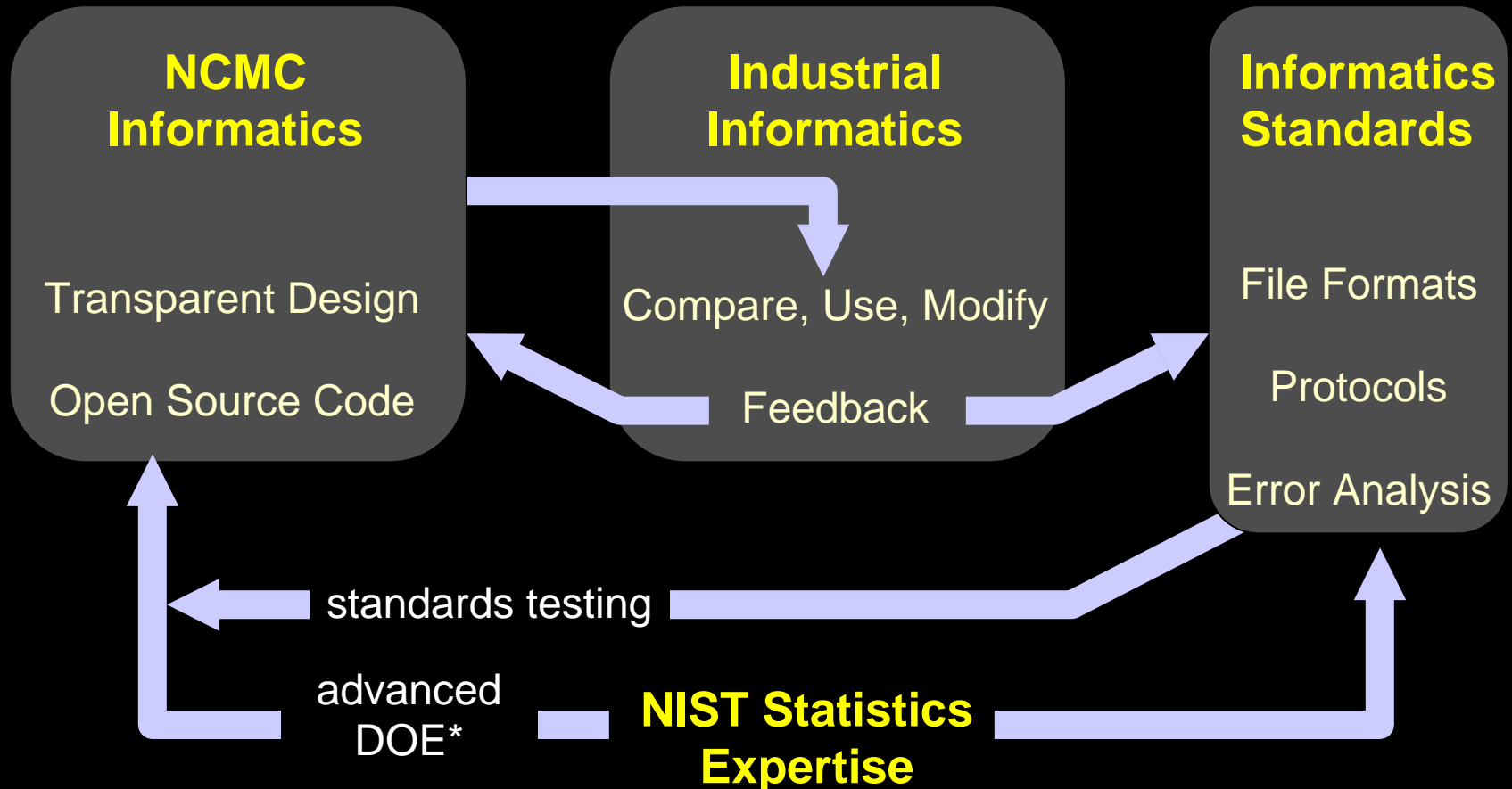
Eventual public data mining



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Transparent, Usable Examples → Standards Development

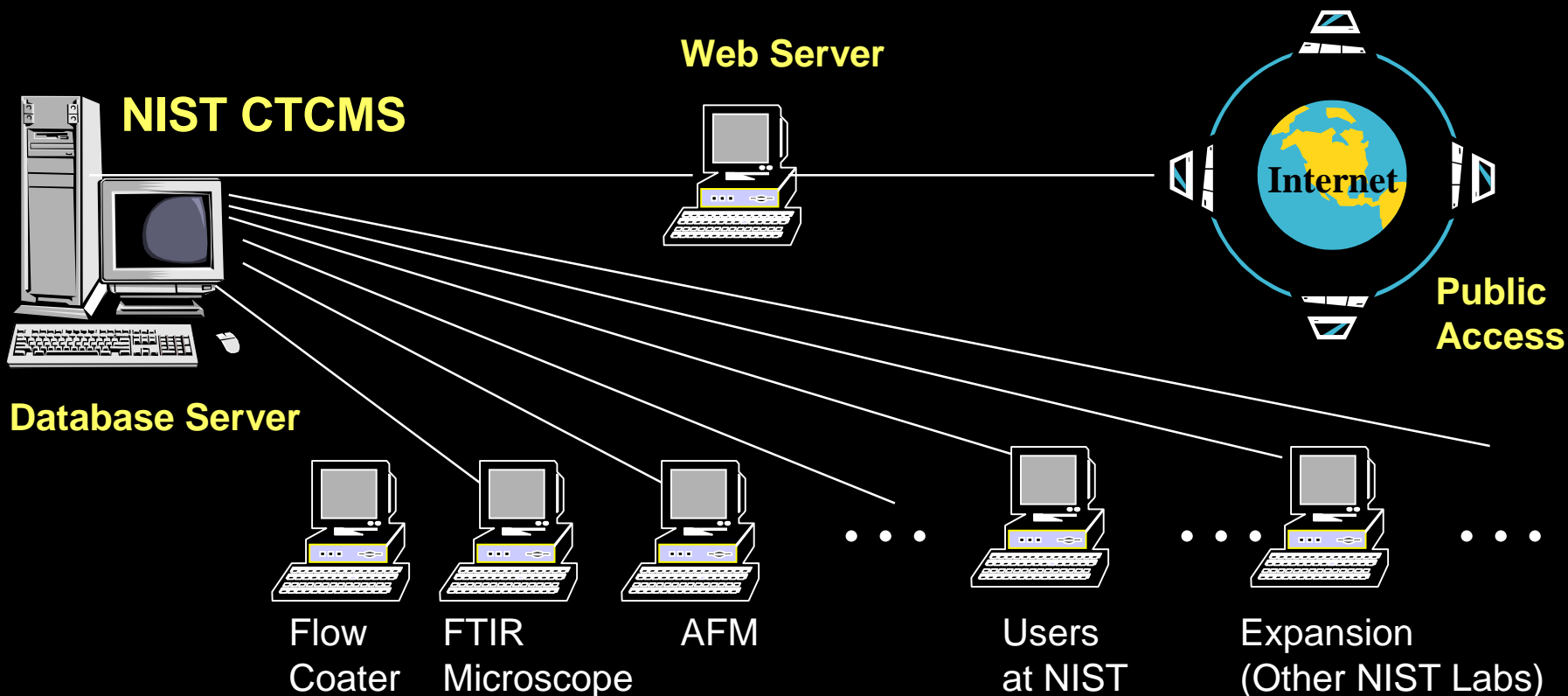


Initial Phase: Infrastructure Deployment



NCMC Informatics Infrastructure development:

Dr. Wenhua Zhang (CUNY Staten Island, Dept. of Chem.)



NCMC Combi Informatics Workshop

w/ CTCMS and the Statistical Engineering Division

May 22,23 2003, NIST Gaithersburg, MD



Informatics Seminar

- Resource Integration
- DOE strategies
- Combi Error Analysis

Issues
Defined

Informatics Standards Forum

- Research Industry
- Instrument Producers
- Software Providers

Issues
Discussed

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<http://www.nist.gov/combi>

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